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GREENVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1913.

50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

WHO SHALL DRAG THE ROADS?

Somewhere Between Two Extremities of Opinion Lies Ultimate Solution of Vexed Problem.

There is a serious difference of opinion among authorities as to whether or not the responsibility for dragging roads rests solely upon the farmer's shoulders. Here, for instance, is one of the three members of the recently appointed state highway commission of Iowa declaring: "Take the road work out of the farmer's hands. It is not fair to the farmer to make him work on the roads. Now, I am a farmer myself. I pay my road taxes in money. There is no reason why a farmer should get out and work on the roads any more than should a banker. Then, too, road making is becoming too much of a business to let anybody and everybody practice it. One man should have supervision of the road work." And here, on the other hand, is one of the leading newspapers of the same state, a long and ardent champion of good roads, declaring:

"Guthrie county men dragged a highway across the country in an hour and a half the other day. The dragging bee had been arranged for and was pulled off on schedule. It reminds of a story told by Jim Fisk, one of the early magnates and millionaires. He was the son of a shrewd old New England farmer. One day the old man told Jim that if he would clean the stables well he would pay him a gold dollar for the service. Jim, with the golden reward in sight, tugged and strained and finished the stable on time. His father gave him the dollar. Then he said: 'James, if you can clean the stables one day for a dollar, you can clean them every day as a duty.' And thereafter James cleaned out the stables."

"If Guthrie county, and other counties, can drag the principal highways of the country in an hour and a half with a burrah and a horse what can be done, they can drag the principal roads after a rain as a duty. An arrangement so successful as this should suggest a permanent system. The gratification with which those road draggers turned to survey their completed work ought to teach them that



Beautiful Country Road in Southern Illinois.

a good road is a joy forever. If it is worth making as an object lesson, it is worth maintaining for everyday use."

Somewhere between the two extremes of opinion (turning the work over to experts and making the farmer do it all by himself) lies the ultimate and the satisfactory solution of the vexatious problem, says the Iowa Homestead. There is no denying that road making has become as much of a science and a profession as farming itself, or teaching school, or running a bank or piloting a locomotive. Why, then, should the farmer be expected to be the sole and only road maker and repairer, any more than the school teacher or the rural mail carrier? Yet, on the other hand, the farmer has the first-hand, direct information of what roads need most to be made or repaired. He travels them most frequently; he should assist in bringing them to that state of permanency which will minimize his own troubles en route between farm and town.

In the last analysis, successful road making depends upon harmonious co-operation between individuals and county, state and national authorities. We may not have reached the stage when state aid to the extent of many millions of dollars is advisable, but we certainly have reached the stage when the burden should be taken from the unsupported shoulders of the farmer, where it has rested all too long. The farmer is perfectly willing to do his share; he simply objects to a hogish policy which makes him share all the work and none of the credit or reward.

Good Lawn Mixture. Forty pounds of blue grass, three pounds of white clover and three pounds of solid red top make a good lawn mixture. The white clover and red top grow quickly and are gradually crowded out by the blue grass, which makes a much better lawn. Be sure that the lawn is finely raked and the soil is in the very finest condition of tilth before sowing any seed.

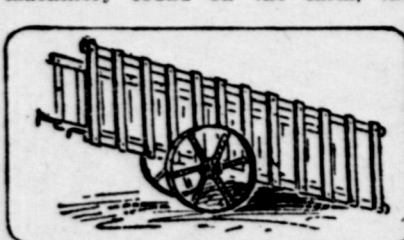
FARM ANIMALS

STOCK CHUTE QUITE USEFUL

Built on Wheels and Axle of Old Mower Useful Device May Be Hauled to All Parts of Farm.

Perhaps every farmer has occasion to load some animal into a wagon and many of them prepare for this by building a stock chute. Frequently these chutes are built as permanent fixtures in connection with the feed lots, but they are often made so that they can be transported from one part of the farm to another. When a chute of this kind is built heavy and strong enough to support the weight of a mature hog or a large calf it becomes a clumsy thing to move. Mr. R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kas., has solved this problem of inconvenience in a very easy way.

The wheels and axle used in making his stock chute are parts of old machinery found on the farm, the



Stock Chute.

wheels being taken from an old mower. The upper end of the chute is provided with two strong iron hooks, which are sharpened so as to engage the bottom of the wagon bed and prevent slipping after the animal starts upward. With such an arrangement there is no difficulty in building a chute of ample strength, because the question of weight has relatively little importance. The chute can be hooked on behind the wagon and hauled to any part of the farm.

CULLING OUT THE OLD EVES

Good Shepherds Do Not Hesitate to Get Rid of Grandmothers Before They Go Down Hill.

Usually by the time that a ewe has reached the age of seven years she has spent most of her usefulness as a breeder and mother. Good shepherds do not hesitate to cull out these old grandmothers before they go down hill. They usually pick up in flesh shortly after weaning time, and can be best marketed just as they come from pasture—without fattening. Old ewes "break in the mouth," so to speak, and cannot eat. Naturally they keep going down in flesh, waste much of their food, and frequently their mouths get so sore they will not take sufficient food to fatten them. The wool becomes shorter and shorter with advancing age, says the Farm Press, and lacks several pounds of the weights they show in their prime. Lambs from old ewes are never as satisfactory. The milk supply falls short, and the lamb is dwarfed and stunted so that it never makes a thrifty feeder.

Their presence in the flock detracts from its appearance and value. One or two old ewes in a flock of prime breeders will often hurt the sale value as much as a dollar a head. For these reasons, then, cull closely and keep only the best prime breeding ewes. With the price of mutton and wool so low as it is, he cannot afford to keep other than those from which the best returns can be expected.

FEW CAUSES FOR INFECTIONS

Estimated That 85 Per Cent. of All Losses From Hog Diseases Arise From Dreaded Cholera.

One cause of infection in hogs is improper feeding, which includes unbalanced rations, overfeeding, underfeeding, irritating food (such as garbage, sour slops, etc.), insanitary feed troughs and impure drinking water. Also may be mentioned insufficient housing, especially during the heat of summer and the cold of winter, dampness, insanitary condition of the pens or houses, overcrowding of sleeping quarters, etc.

It has been estimated that 85 per cent. of all losses from hog diseases arise from cholera. The need of all precautions against infection and spread is therefore apparent. It is within the power of all hog raisers to guard against the contributory cause enumerated above; and the simple statement of the causes also points the way for prevention.

Use Your Own Corn.

If a farmer can feed his 60-cent corn to good hogs which will pay him 80 cents for it, does he not make an advance on the price of his corn and profit in the fertility returned to the soil, as well as saving the expense in hauling?

Shed for Sheep.

Don't keep sheep in a damp basement. They want a dry floor to stand on. If you have not a good shed build one with a floor two feet from the ground.

Horticultural News

TO GET BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS

Soil Should Be Thoroughly Pulverized by Raking Over Until Fine and Mellow as is Possible.

To insure beautiful flowers, the soil should be spaded up to the depth of eight or ten inches, early. Nothing more need be done to it. Let it lie as it comes from the spade until, under the action of air, showers, and sunshine, the clods of earth are ready to crumble under the application of the hoe or rake. When you are ready to plant, the ground should be thoroughly pulverized by raking it over and over until it is fine and mellow as possible to make it. This is done to the best advantage with a sharp-toothed iron rake. The hoe can be used on whatever clods do not readily yield to the rake.

Whatever manure is used should be applied now, and worked into the soil. Barnyard manure is best of all, so far



A Lovely Daisy Border.

as fertilizing elements are concerned, but it is open to the objection of containing so many weed seeds that the work of weeding will be greatly increased by its use. An excellent substitute is fine bone meal, in the proportion of a half pound to each yard square of soil. If the soil is poor, a large quantity can be used. More can be applied at any time during the season if the plants do not seem to be making a satisfactory growth. The first application should be thoroughly mixed with the soil, but later application can be scattered over the surface and scratched into the soil with a weeding hook.

TRAINING TREES INTO SHAPE

More Advantageous Than Allowing It to Grow Wild and Then Chop and Saw Into Form Desired.

It is much better to train a tree the shape it is wanted than to allow it to grow wild, then chop and saw it into the desired shape. By proper pinching of buds and bending of limbs during the dormant season, if the sprouts starting from the body of the tree or along the main branches are pinched when they are three or four inches long they will ordinarily form fruit spurs, says Mirror and Farmer. Aim to get more fruit buds near the body of the tree and along the larger limbs instead of the branches. As color is an important factor, care should be exercised to keep the top open so the rays of the sun can reach to every part at some portion of the day. To accomplish this it may be well to do some pruning when the tree is in full leaf; cutting ten or even 15 per cent. of the top away when the tree is in full leaf will cause no serious injury.

If the trees are carefully looked over about three times during the growing season, and the ends of those shoots that are growing too long are pinched off, the tree may be kept to the desired shape. But where a shoot has been overlooked it is better to cut it out when found than wait until winter. Negligence during the growing season is about the only logical reason for severe winter pruning.

Severe pruning while the tree is in a dormant state stimulates more rapid and abundant wood growth, about four fifths of which will grow where it is not wanted, necessitating yet more cutting the following season. Pinching and summer pruning stimulates the production of fruit buds, and tends toward better maturity of both buds and fruit. Plan to grow an abundance of fruit spurs well distributed over the whole tree.

Insecticide for Summer.

Arsenate of lead is the leading insecticide for summer use. The formula is as follows: Eight pounds of arsenate of lead; 50 gallons water or Bordeaux mixture. Arsenate of lead is in the form of a thick white paste, which dissolves readily in water.

It adheres to the foliage for a long time, and does not "burn" the leaves. For codling moth (apple worms) and plum curculio, also for canker worm, tent caterpillar and all insects which eat the leaves.

Trees for Windbreaks.

A good hedge on the west and south of the paddocks and farmstead makes it more comfortable for stock and man. Willow, ash and Norway poplar make good quick-growing windbreaks. Elm, hackberry and among evergreen, the spruce make slower-growing but longer-lived windbreaks.

Value of Apple Crop.

There are a little over two hundred million apple trees in the United States bearing and non-bearing age. The value of the crop amounts to eighty-three million dollars annually.

TREAT POTATOES FOR SCAB

Corrosive Sublimate Solution and Bordeaux Mixture Applied to Seed Gave Excellent Results.

At a German experiment station, experiments with potato scab have been carried on for two years. Corrosive sublimate solution of 0.05 per cent., and Bordeaux mixture of two per cent., both applied to the seed potatoes for 1 1/2 hours, gave excellent and about equal results in the prevention of scab, as was also the case with Bordeaux mixture of two per cent. applied to two lots for three and fourteen hours, respectively, and with two lots treated with four kg. per acre (556 pounds per acre) of sulphur mixed with the soil, one lot having been also thoroughly rubbed with sulphur before planting. A peat mold dressing of 35 cm. depth appeared to give some protection against the development of scab, while a sand dressing of the same depth afforded none. On both the plots treated with soil dressing the next year's crops were found to be healthy.

KILL OUT CANADA THISTLES

Most Practical Way of Getting Rid of Patch Is to Cut Off All Leaves Below Surface.

In response to a query as to the best way of getting rid of a patch of Canada thistles the Wallace's Farmer makes the following reply:

Anything which keeps Canada thistle leaves from getting to the sunlight for two or three months during the growing season will give them a severe set-back, and in some cases kill them. Putting a heavy coating of straw on the patch has in some cases proved successful, but in other cases the straw has become disarranged and the thistles have grown up



Canada Thistle.

through it. Really, the most practical way of getting rid of a small patch of Canada thistles is to go over it every week and cut off all leaves below the surface of the ground. If a conscientious job of this is done for the summer, the thistles will not bother much the next year, although it is best to keep an eye open for them and cut them off regularly. A careful job must be done, for if the leaves are allowed to grow very long in the sunshine enough energy will be stored up in the roots to hold the pest over for a considerable length of time.

TO KILL TENT CATERPILLARS

Single Spray of Arsenate of Lead When Insects Are Observed Would Stop Depredations.

If a grower is spraying his fruit trees faithfully with arsenate of lead from tent caterpillars, or the tents may be crushed with the gloved hand, when they can be reached, at a time when the caterpillars are inside; or burned by a torch on the end of a pole, twisted out of their place by means of a wire brush, attached to the end of a long pole. These remedies are effective only when the caterpillars are in their tents, early in the morning, or in stormy wet weather. A single spraying of arsenate of lead, when caterpillars are observed, would probably stop their depredations.

The forest tent caterpillars can be destroyed when they collect in bunches on the trunks of trees. Prune off and destroy the twigs holding the eggs.

Breeding Draft Horses.

The breeding of heavy draft horses is one of the most profitable branches of live stock farming. Few farmers realize the importance of size in a draft horse, when put on the market, either in public or private sale. A horse that weighs less than 1,500 pounds is not considered a draft horse in any of the horse markets of the country, yet the mares kept on the ordinary farms are usually lighter than that. This accounts for the small, scrubby lot of horses that are constantly being put on the market at a loss to the breeder.

Care of Swine.

Two things which should be avoided with swine in cold weather are, first, do not let them sleep in or upon heating manure, because they become warm and then rush into the cold air, frequently contracting colds, coughs or severe pulmonary diseases that are sometimes fatal; second, bed them well in dry quarters where there is no draft of air blowing across them.

WE POINT WITH PRIDE.

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THIS PEERLESS TONIC and STRENGTH GIVER

is an unrivaled remedy for all troubles of

STOMACH, LIVER AND KIDNEYS

IT BUILDS UP THE RUN-DOWN IT CURES INDIGESTION IT PURIFIES THE BLOOD IT STRENGTHENS THE NERVES

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE

and can supply most of the wants of the people. In Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Etc., we offer large selections. In Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Farm Implements and such goods our stocks are especially strong. In all departments prices will be found the lowest, and your visits will be highly appreciated.

Undertaking Department

We have just added an Undertaking Department to our business, and will carry a comprehensive line of Coffins, Caskets, Robes, Suits, Wrappers and Dresses. Also have a Hearse in service, on call anywhere. Orders in this line given promptly and careful attention any hour day or night.

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SHANNON, MERCER & CO.

DEPOY, KENTUCKY

Saved Girl's Life

"I want to tell you what wonderful benefit I have received from the use of Thedford's Black-Draught," writes Mrs. Sylvia Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky.

"It certainly has no equal for the grippe, bad colds, liver and stomach troubles. I firmly believe Black-Draught saved my little girl's life. When she had the measles, they went in on her, but one good dose of Thedford's Black-Draught made them break out, and she has had no more trouble. I shall never be without

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

in my home." For constipation, indigestion, headache, dizziness, malaria, chills and fever, biliousness, and all similar ailments, Thedford's Black-Draught has proved itself a safe, reliable, gentle and valuable remedy.

If you suffer from any of these complaints, try Black-Draught. It is a medicine of known merit. Seventy-five years of splendid success proves its value. Good for young and old. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents.

OLD HICKORY AT ROARK'S

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OREN L. ROARK, EDITOR.

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TERMS.

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For sample copies will be mailed.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1913.

Entered at the Greenville, Ky., postoffice as second-class matter.

Who, looking upon the season's hats for men can doubt the fullness of personal liberty?

If the shortage of beef continues to develop, returning prodigal sons may be compelled to content themselves with pork and beans.

HOWEVER, the man who stole from the mint in San Francisco is to be congratulated upon displaying the student's faculty of going to original sources.

WHAT, if any, is the connection between the present price of eggs and the fact that in Kansas City alone 1,000,000 dozen cold storage eggs were condemned?

In time to come maybe a man with his family in his automobile will take the trouble to get out of the car at a railroad crossing and see whether a train is coming.

PERU smilingly declares it is going to ship so much beef to the United States through the Panama canal that the price will go down to cents a pound. Evidently Peru is blissfully ignorant of the dimensions of the average American board ing-house appetite.

AFTER a careful investigation the Superintendent of Telegraphs of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway has come to the conclusion that it is not advisable to install wireless telegraph apparatus along the railroad, not only because of the expense of installing and maintaining the stations, but also for the reason that wireless telegraph communication can too easily be interfered with to make it sufficiently reliable for railroad use.

IN France a new system of road designation for the convenience of tourists has been adopted. Every road in the country will be given a name and a number and these designations will be painted upon direction posts at the road crossings and the 100 meter posts along the roads. The roads in each case will be numbered. The direction post will state the class of highway and the number of the road. The tourist starting on a journey will need only a strip of figures, and he will be able to find his way anywhere.

THE mayor of Colorado Springs said recently to the delegates of the American Public Health Association that the problems of public health are even more vital than those of individual health. Appreciation of this fact comes slowly. Money to purchase public health is given grudgingly by those in charge of the public purse. St. Louis, the fourth city in the United States in both population and manufactures, spends annually only \$100,000 on its health department, whereas it spends \$2,000,000 annually on its police department, twenty times the amount spent for the promotion of public health. Larger appropriations for health purposes will only follow the creation of public sentiment demanding them, and in accomplishing this the newspapers must play the chief role.

This month the basement as a living-room will, officially, pass out of existence in Missouri. The movement is significant as the beginning of a realization by the legislative bodies of the country that the conservation of public health is the most important factor in political economy. The basement living room, coupled with the daily toil of

children in factories and sweat-shops has enormously increased the death-rate among the children of the lowly. Particularly related to a dark, damp basement home is a lowered condition of vitality, which predisposes to infection by tuberculosis and aids the vicious spreading of all the acute exanthems. If, in Missouri, where conditions of population are at most not crowded, such a step has seemed necessary, how much more must such a law be needed in the densely packed tenements of New York, Chicago and other metropolitan cities. Missouri, in the past has insisted that she must "be shown"; here, indeed, she has pointed the way for her sister states.

Gold and Silver Medals Offered To Children for Best Essay On Repair and Maintenance of Earth Roads.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 2, 1913. The Director of the Office of Public Roads of this Department, Logan Waller Page, has announced that the time in which children may submit essays on the repair and maintenance of earth roads, in competition for the gold medal and the two silver medals, has been extended to March 2, 1914.

The conditions for the essay contest are as follows:

1. The Subject of the essay will be the Repair and keeping Up of Earth Roads.

2. It is open only to children from ten to fifteen years, inclusive, who are actually living on farms and who are actually attending some school.

3. The essay should be not more than eight hundred words in length, in the handwriting of the child, and should be written on only one side of the paper.

4. In the upper left hand corner of the first page should appear the following statement: Essay on Earth Roads by (name of child; age of child; actual residence of child; school attended by child.)

5. Children wishing to enter this contest may ask the advice of their parents, teachers, neighbors, highway commissioners, and other people, and read books or magazines giving information about the subject. They must not give the information they gain in this way in the exact words of an adult or the author of a book. They must express the ideas in their own language. They will not be expected to use technical terms and any words that make the meaning clear will be acceptable.

6. The essays will be rated by an impartial committee according to the understanding of the subject shown by the child and according to the penmanship, English and spelling. The writer of the best essay will receive a gold medal; the writer of the next best essay, a silver medal; and the writer of the third best essay, a silver medal.

7. All essays should be plainly addressed, in an envelope stamped with a two-cent stamp, to: Committee on Children's Road Essay Contest, Office of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and should be mailed to reach that Office not later than 9 a. m. on Monday, March 2, 1914.

8. Children who have already submitted essays in that contest which was originally announced to close October 15th, may if they wish, submit a second essay.

As a help to children, the suggestions given below are made. Children need not follow these suggestions absolutely. They must not submit essays in the form of direct answers to these questions. They must not quote any of the following material word for word.

HOW TO TELL A GOOD ROAD FROM A BAD ROAD.

To the Children: In getting facts to write your essays for the prize contest on the repair and maintenance of earth roads, use your eyes. Look at a bad piece of road and a good piece of road when both are dry. Study, particularly, the ruts and holes and uneven places in the road to see whether they make it easier or harder for the wheels of a loaded wagon to go along. Study the kind of footing that the two roads give to the horses.

Now, study the same stretches of road after a good rainstorm. You will see that one road holds small puddles, or pools, of water that keep the road soft and so allow it to be cut up by the wheels of the wagons and the hoofs of the horses. How do road builders keep water from gathering on the traveled way of a road? Should the road slope to the side ditches? How much higher should the center, or crown, of the road be than the outside edges of

the road? Why do good ditches at the side of the road help make the center of the road better for hauling? What happens when ditches get full of rubbish or weeds? When a ditch along a road holds water or collects it into pools, how does this injure the road?

USING A DRAG ON EARTH ROADS.

Have you ever seen a home-made road drag? It is made by splitting in two a log six or eight inches in thickness and about six or eight feet long. The two halves of the log are set three feet apart with their smooth faces forward and upright. They are fastened together with braces. A pair of horses are hitched to a chain fastened to the front half of the log. Should these logs be drawn straight down the road, or should it be dragged at a slant so that a little of the loose earth will slide toward the center of the road? Should the dragging be started next to the ditch, or at the center of the road? Should you drag the whole road in one way, or drag each half of it in an opposite direction? Should the dragging be done when the road is dry, or after it has rained? A good strong pair of horses with a well built drag can drag about three or four miles of road in a day. What would it cost a farmer to drag four miles of road? How would he be repaid for the cost of his labor?

Remember, children, you are not to answer these questions as if you were answering an examination paper. You are to think about the answers and ask people for information and watch people actually working on roads, and then write a composition that will be just the same as if you were writing a letter to a friend, telling him, or her, how they made the earth road near you better, and kept it from getting full of holes, ruts, and puddles.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS FIND QUICK RELIEF By the use of SWANSON'S "5-DROPS"

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, Neuralgia, La Grippe, Kidney Trouble

It is a preparation for both internal and external use that gives quick relief to the sufferer. Applied externally, it relieves all aches and pains. Taken internally, it dissolves the poisonous substance and assists nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Sold by Druggists. One Dollar per bottle, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price if not obtainable in your locality.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY, 100 Lake Street, Chicago

SWANSON'S PILLS Best Remedy for Constipation, Sick Headaches, Sour Stomach, Belching and Liver Troubles. 25c Per Box at Druggists

SKIN SORES Easily and Quickly Healed

Those who suffer from eczema, pimples, or other skin eruptions know their misery. There is no need of suffering. You can easily get rid of it by a simple and inexpensive preparation known as Five-Drop Salve. It is a carefully compounded ointment that for fifteen years has proven its value as a soothing, healing remedy for eczema, pimples, running sores, wounds, burns, salt rheum, ring-worm, piles and acne. A single application will usually give immediate relief. The burning, irritating inflammation quickly subsides and the sores dry and disappear.

The Five-Drop Salve is now put up in 25 and 50 cent packages and sold by nearly all druggists. It is not obtainable in your locality you can order direct from the C. B. & B. Co., 305 Lake St., Chicago, Ill., and it will be sent post-paid upon receipt of price. It is an excellent remedy for scrofulous affections, cracked skin and scalp humors.

Roark's—cots.

A MESSAGE

To Feeble Old People.

As one grows old the waste of the system becomes more rapid than repair, the organs get more slowly and less effectively than in youth, the circulation is poor, the blood thin and digestion weak.

Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic without oil, is the ideal strengthener and body-builder for old folks, for it contains the very elements needed to rebuild wasting tissues and replace weakness with strength. Vinol also fortifies the system against colds and thus prevents pneumonia.

A grandniece of Alexander Hamilton, over eighty years of age, once remarked: "Vinol is a godsend to old people. Thanks to Vinol, I have a hearty appetite, sleep soundly, feel active and well. It is the finest tonic and strength-creator I have ever used."

If Vinol fails to build up the feeble old people, and create strength, we will return your money.

G. E. COUNTZLER, President.

Old Hickory furniture, the kind that lasts a lifetime, at Roark's.

THE FLAVOR LINGERS

On the palate the empty cup invites further indulgence when you get the habit, which is easily contracted if you drink the kind we sell, we ask no more for the purest and best than others expect for inferior grades. Try us out, don't miss Cocoa or Cocolate on your next order. You will thank us for the reminder.



W. H. BRIZENDINE & CO.
Everything Good to Eat
Greenville, Ky.



Electric Light Draws Trade

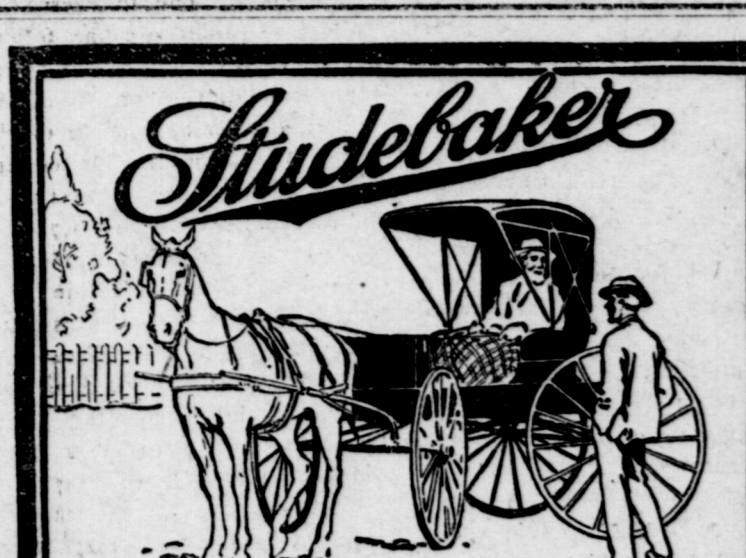
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You will always be proud of the Studebaker nameplate, for there isn't a buggy on the road that is its equal for style, luxury and good looks.

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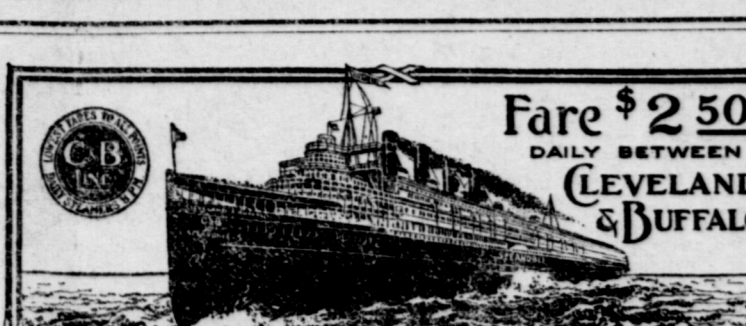
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June 5, 1915. W. G. CRAWFORD, Agt.

MISTAKE IN THE SCHOOLROOM.

Could not "Cud"
By AMY M. LONGEST

The teacher in the village school
Was very up-to-date
To learn each bran new fangled rule
She labored long and late
One day she called the Primer class
Beginners to recite
On spelling they would never pass,
She taught them words "at sight."
"Cud!" was the word they first had learned
But then to make a test
The teacher to a pupil turned,
One smaller than the rest.
"What is it now?" John you may tell.
She saw him quickly rise
He did not always listen well
Yet great was her surprise
When up his head he proudly drew
His shoulders gave a shrug
Still thinking of something to chew
And boldly answered "plug."

Local Mention.

Only about one month now until election.

We have a new photographer in town.

See Roark for window shades, wallpaper, mouldings etc.

Remember the new date for the School Fair—Nov. 7.

That was a fine crowd here to court last Monday.

We have been getting some dense foggy weather this week.

Dr. A. B. Capel, of Shawneetown, Ill., is visiting Miss Sallie Corley, at Earles.

Mr. W. C. Jonson was in Madisonville on business the first of the week.

Judge and Mrs. Doyle Willis have been entertaining a fine boy, born to them Monday, their first child.

The County School Fair has been postponed a week, and will be held on Friday, November 7.

The rain Sunday afternoon and night was the heaviest we have had for many weeks, thoroughly wetting the ground.

Dr. Reid and family, of Graham, Dr. Capel, of Shawneetown, Ill., and Miss Sallie Corley were in town Thursday.

A false alarm of fire last Saturday morning drew an immense number of people on the streets, and they were of course glad that there was no fire to fight.

Mesdames C. W. Taylor, V. H. Franklin and Jennie E. Roark attended the State Convention of the W. C. T. U. at Madisonville last week.

Louisville Conference.

The Louisville conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which convened at Campbellsville, was one of the most important meetings that has ever been held, and showed an active growth in the church during the past year. The sessions closed Monday night. Following is the list of appointments for the ensuing year in the Owensboro district:

S. J. Thompson, presiding elder. Beaver Dam, L. M. Russell; Calhoun circuit, L. K. May; Centertown circuit, Alex. Royster; Central City station, B. M. Currie; Cloverport station, W. C. Frank; Drakesboro mission, S. Paul Powell; Dundee circuit, J. P. Vanvay; Fordaville mission, J. T. Demonbarron, supply; Greenville station, G. P. Dillon; Greenville circuit, F. T. Howard; Hartford circuit, B. W. Napier; Hawesville circuit, W. E. Saville; Lewisburg circuit, B. C. Wilson; Lewisport circuit, J. L. Murrell; Livermore circuit, C. F. Hartford; Maceo circuit, R. L. Tuilly; North Hartford mission, J. B. Rayborn, supply; Owensboro, Breckinsidge street, E. D. Ryan, Owensboro circuit, D. S. Campbell; Owensboro, Settle Memorial, Lewis Powell; Owensboro, Third-street, S. F. Wilson; Owensboro, Woodlawn, E. S. Moore; Rochester circuit, G. W. Pangburn; Rome circuit, G. W. Dame; Sacramento circuit, W. S. Buckner, South Carrollton and Island H. L. Shelton; Stephensport mission, H. E. Jarboe.

Miss Julia Hancock having entered in the dress-making and purchasing Agency, with Mrs. A. Gregory, at 658 South Fifth street, Louisville, will appreciate the patronage of her Greenville friends.

Citizens' Ticket Opens Campaign.
The campaign was formally opened here Monday by the Citizens' party, several speeches being made to a crowd that filled the court house. Judge T. J. Sparks, Hons W. W. Wilkins and W. O. Belcher made addresses that were well received, and there was considerable enthusiasm aroused. Powderly cornet band helped to entertain the people. There was a large crowd in town.

School Fair Changed to November 7.
The date for the County School Fair has been changed to a week later—Friday, Nov. 7. This was considered best by the committee, as some speakers who were anxious to come had engagements for the date first set, and as the committee was very desirous of having these educators, the date was changed so as to permit their attendance. The extra week will also give more time for the pupils to perfect displays, which will surpass the showings made last year.

Miss Margaret Taylor left for Cincinnati Tuesday morning, where she will spend the year in the Conservatory of Music, studying the piano.

On account of being unable to get some prominent educators from over the State on date first set for the County School fair, the committee has set a new date one week later, and the Fair will be held here on Friday, Nov. 7.

Louisville is to have four motor trucks for the collection and delivery of parcel post matter, and two of the machines were received and put in service this week.

There were very few people from here who went over to the Wild West and Far East and Seaver's Hippodrome at Central City yesterday. Only an afternoon performance was given, which was reported as very good by those present. On account of the recent visit of a circus to this place and Central City, the crowd was not so large as it would have been.

Miss Mattie Bell, who has been a guest of Mrs. W. G. Duncan, Sr., and visiting old friends here for several days, will leave tomorrow for her home in Florence, Ala.

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Negro Kills Wife at Mercer.

Will Oates, a colored man, shot his wife three times as she stepped from a train at Mercer about noon last Monday, and she died in a short time from the injuries. Oates and his wife had been separated for some time, and it is said that he had been making unsuccessful efforts to effect a reconciliation with her. There had been no serious trouble in their disagreement, and his attack on her was entirely unexpected. It is said that he had been drinking. Oates came to town and surrendered, and was lodged in jail. When informed that his wife was dead he collapsed, and appears much affected over his deed, declaring that he did not intend to hurt the woman, but only wanted to frighten her. He is a native of the county and has not been in any serious trouble heretofore, being a good citizen.

Rev. Chas. Young Boggess Dies.

Rev. Charles Young Boggess, in his 87th year, and the oldest minister in the Louisville conference of the Methodist church, died at his home at Valley Station, a suburb of Louisville, at 4:45 o'clock Tuesday morning. Deceased was a native of Muhlenberg county, and one of its pioneer settlers. He was a man of strong character, and was one of the most widely known preachers in Kentucky, and one of the most generally beloved. His wife died about ten years ago, and he is survived by two sons, Dr. W. F. Boggess, of Louisville, and Rev. Olin Boggess, of Miami, Fla. He has many relatives in this county.

Commissioner Moore's Last Report.

In his report of August 14th, 1913, to congress for the year ended December 31st, 1912, Mr. Moore, the retiring Commissioner, shows the receipts of the Office from all sources to have been \$2,118,158.30, and the expenditures \$2,022,066.11, leaving a surplus of \$96,092.19 and the amount of the total net surplus, being earnings of the Patent Office deposited in the Treasury of the United States, to be \$7,160,117.95. In proportion to population more patents were issued to citizens of Connecticut than to those of any other state—one to every 1,150. Next in order are the following: District of Columbia, one to every 1,239; California, one to every 1,434; New Jersey, one to every 1,508; Massachusetts, one to every 1,509; Illinois, one to every 1,639; Colorado, one to every 1,711; New York, one to every 1,786, while South Carolina is last in the list of states with one patent issued during the year to every 18,040.

The report includes some statistical tables covering a comparison of the business of the Patent Office from 1837 to 1912; the first patent and the number of patents issued each year; the number of patents issued by the United States and foreign countries from the earliest period to December 31st, 1912 and an interesting comparison between the receipts, expenditures and volume of business done in the years ended December 31st, 1899, and December 31st, 1912, which shows the percentage of increase is greatest in every item except the number of employees, indicating an increase in receipts and in mass of work without a proportionate increase but rather with a proportionate decrease in the number of employees of the Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Office of City Council of Greenville, Kentucky.
Sealed proposals addressed to the city clerk of Greenville, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on the 15 day of October, 1913, when they will be publicly opened and read, for the improvement of a portion of certain streets in the city of Greenville, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky.
The work as described and shown in the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the city clerk at Greenville, Kentucky, will be known as sections 1, 2, 3, etc., as shown on general drawing.
A single bid to be submitted for the whole work.
Bids must be for work to be done in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the city council, and on file at the office of the aforesaid city clerk.
The city council of the city of Greenville, Kentucky, expressly reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Each bid shall be accompanied by cash or a certified check payable at sight to order of J. T. Chatham, treasurer, of the city of Greenville, for five per cent of the amount of the proposal, which check shall be held until the execution of the contract.

Before the contract is awarded the successful bidder or bidders will be required to furnish a bond of \$ for the faithful performance of the work in accordance with the aforesaid plans and specifications.
By order of the city council of the city of Greenville, Kentucky.
ORLEN L. ROARK,
Clerk, City of Greenville.

Our Duty to Our Teeth.

Many people seem to think that an annual, or at most a semi annual visit to the dentist, with the perfunctory use of a tooth-brush once or twice a day, is enough to do for the health of the mouth and teeth. As a matter of fact, that is far from being enough.
The dentist stops the mischief already caused by neglect, and puts the mouth in a condition to withstand further mischief. He can instruct his patients on the care of the mouth, and stimulate them to more persistent attention to it. We all know how careful we are for a few weeks after a good scolding from a conscientious dentist; we should be just as careful three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and several times in the day.

"How frequently should the teeth be cleaned?" That depends on how clean you wish to be; but this, at least, is certain—you should clean your teeth immediately after eating, no matter how often you eat, and above all, you should clean them the last thing at night.
Teach children to use the tooth-brush at a very early age—as soon, in fact, as they can hold the brush. You can make a sort of kindergarten game of it, and establish the habit for life. That is much better and easier than to wait and introduce the process to the child of seven as one more of the many bothersome penalties of being alive.

Merely to present the brush is not enough; nor will the hurried maternal query, "Did you clean your teeth this morning?" save a single tooth. Teach the correct use of the brush as you would that of any tool. Let tooth-brush drill be a favorite nursery game, with penalties and prizes.
Teach your child also to use the waxed dental floss, and to rinse his mouth and throat with some antiseptic solution. See that the brush is pushed back and forth, and up and down in every direction, and that the waxed thread is passed with a sliding motion between every two teeth. Teach him to be very careful with the back teeth, for those are the teeth with which he eats. Teach him to be very careful with the front teeth, for those are the teeth that others see whenever he opens his mouth. Teach him to be careful with them all, for good teeth mean good looks, good digestion, and good breath.

Coal hauling solicited by Cecil Roark.

Colored Glasses.

The wearing of spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the sun is a very old custom. The natives of the far northern regions long ago invented spectacles of wood, with a very narrow slit in the center, to diminish as far as possible the continual snow-glare of the long arctic day; and it is said that the Emperor Nero, who was an albino, and whose eyes were therefore very sensitive to light, used amethysts or emeralds to shield his eyes. To day the use of tinted glasses is very common; but unless the glasses are wisely chosen, more harm than good may result.

In the first place, the shape of the glasses is often wrong. Curved or "toric" glasses ought not to be worn except by direction of an oculist, for they are irregularly refractive, and sometimes cause a great deal of eye-strain. Unless tinted glasses are made especially from an oculist's prescription, they should be perfectly plane on both surfaces, and equally thick throughout.
The color of the glasses is also important. You will find both blue and smoked glasses in the shops, but both, especially the first, are open to objection. Colored spectacles are meant to shield the eyes from the actinic or chemical rays of the sun, but not to cut off the light rays so that it will be hard to read or to see small objects. Blue glass-

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By OTTO A. ROTHERT

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do not cut off the chemical rays at all, for those rays are at the violet end of the spectrum. Smoked glasses, on the other hand, often cut off so much light that reading with them is like reading by twilight. Sometimes green glasses are worn; they are better than blue, but they are not satisfactory. Red glass excludes the actinic rays completely, but it is dark, and red light is often irritating to the nervous system.
Yellow, or rather amber, glasses are much the best. They cut off almost all the chemical rays, and admit light enough for easy vision. They make a dark day seem brighter, and soften the glare on a sunny day. Unless the oculist prescribes some other color for a special purpose, wear "window glass" spectacles of not too deep an amber color.

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AMONG THE SQUAB RAISERS

Many Little Practical Hints That Will Be Found of Especial Interest to Pigeon Lovers.

(By L. M. BENNINGTON.)
The runt is the largest of the pigeon family, but they are slow breeders.

Never feed new grain; it is apt to cause bowel trouble.

Rye is a grain that should never be fed as it is very laxative and liable to cause severe intestinal irritation and death.

Hempseed should never be fed liberally, as it is very heating and fattening.

An overcrowded loft is both unprofitable and a danger.

When the young birds are about two weeks old the wing and tail feathers generally start growing. The small feathers follow these.

The old birds quit feeding their young as soon as they hatch out a new pair of squabs.

It is a mistake to build the house directly on the ground. Such lofts are generally damp and beside, are difficult to keep ratproof.

There should be no cross pieces in the middle of the fly, as birds are often injured by flying against them in a sudden fright.

The small, round house on the body and head is the most troublesome.

Before placing new stock in the loft it should be quarantined for a week or so.

Being very fattening, millet seed must be carefully fed.

Be sure to sift the cracked corn before feeding.

Pigeons are great water drinkers, especially while caring for the young. It costs about six cents to raise a squab to five weeks of age.

Do not stock the loft with "cheap" birds. In buying, the price should be governed by quality.

Large squabs are produced by large sized breeders.

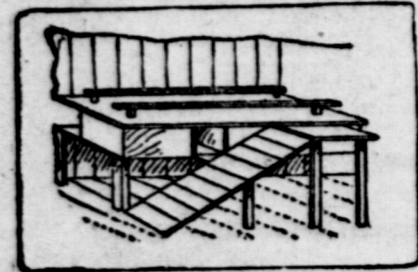
Success follows experience.

A mating should never be broken as long as satisfactory work is being done.

ARRANGE ROOSTS AND NESTS

Inclined Board Should Be Placed for Heavy Fowls to Walk Up and Down—Easy to Clean.

A good arrangement for heavy fowls is a set of nest boxes with roosts on top and an inclined board for the hens to walk up and down on. The nests are made large, about 16 inches square and from 16 to 20 inches high. The entrance to the nests is from the back and there is a runway at the back, so



Roosts and Nest Boxes.

the hens may enter any nest. There is also an entrance from the stairway in front, as shown in the illustration, says the Independent Farmer. The whole thing is made so it may be taken apart easily for cleaning.

TO EXTERMINATE ROOST MITE

Little Parasites Are Common and Troublesome—Poultry House Should Be Painted Often.

Roost mites are very common and troublesome. When they become numerous enough they not only infest the nests, but other parts of the building, especially cracks and crevices, as well as the roosts. They are much like tiny spiders and are often called spider lice by poultrymen, says a Minnesota bulletin.

Mites are easily exterminated by applying kerosene to all infested parts of the building. They become numerous as soon as warm weather comes. As prevention is better than cure, it pays to paint your roosts once every four or six weeks in winter time and once every two weeks during the warm weather. You will probably never see a mite in a house so treated.

FEED DURING MOULTING TIME

Practice of Starving the Hens to Make Them Lose Feathers Is Condemned by Expert.

(By J. G. HALPIN, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.)

Hens should be fed liberally during the molting season, and the practice of partially starving the hens to make them lose as far as possible all their feathers at one time, thus straining the vitality of the fowls to provide entire new growths of feathers so quickly should be condemned.

The method may be good when followed by an expert, but ordinarily it injures the flock. As a rule, a reasonably long molting period, during which time the birds are well cared for, produces the best results. Sunflower seed, oil meal and other oily feeds fed during the molting season aid in the growth of feathers.

Banish Parasites.
Again we say there's nothing like a smoking out with sulphur to banish lice and mites from the hen house. It also purifies the house by killing disease germs.

Side-Track Roosters.
This is the slack season for roosters.

DAIRY



LITTLE TROUBLES OF UDDER

Immense Amount of Worry, Work and Loss Can Be Saved If Ailing Cow Is Isolated.

(By DR. A. S. ALEXANDER, Wisconsin Agricultural College.)

Dairymen would save themselves an immense amount of worry, work and loss if they instantly isolated a cow when anything is seen to be wrong with her udder. Infection from germs is present in nearly all cases of mammitis (garget) of the udder. The infection is often carried from the diseased cow to other cows by the milker's hands; or the infection spreads from stall floors and gutters contaminated by milk, or pus from a caked udder. The contents of a diseased udder should never be milked onto the stall floor. The affected cow should be milked last, or by someone who does not milk the other cows. All milkers should be careful to wash their hands frequently and to keep their finger nails short and clean.

Stall floors should be kept clean, disinfected and adequately covered with fresh, clean bedding material. If cement stall floors are used, the rear third of each should be boarded over, else chronic congestion and garget may result from chilling or bruising of the udder.

"Beware of the nonsterilized milking tube. It carries infective matter and leads to loss of the quarter or udder. The milking tube is a most dangerous instrument unless cleaned by boiling for twenty minutes before use.

Lastly, remember that immediate, intelligent, persistent treatment must be given to the diseased udder; that the most good is accomplished in the first twenty-four hours of treatment; that delayed treatment usually proves futile, and that the cow should not be stabled or pastured with other cows before her udder has become perfectly sound.

MANNER OF DRYING UP COW
Better for Progeny and for Animal Herself to Have Resting Period of Few Weeks.

Some cows are such persistent milkers that it is next to impossible to dry them up even for a short time, says the Farmers' Digest. When a cow persists in milking from one lactation period to another, it is better to milk her than to take any chances on forcing her dry. There is much danger in injuring the cow's udder if she is forced dry and we have found it the safer plan to milk the animal from one lactation period to the next. Notwithstanding, it is better for the progeny and for the animal herself to have a resting period of six to eight weeks.

A careful observer will usually find that from eight to ten weeks before calving the cow will have a strong tendency to stop giving milk. If the milker takes advantage of this time, there is usually very little trouble in getting an animal dry but if she passes by this period, a persistent milker is difficult to dry up.

VERY HANDY STABLE SCRAPER

Implement May Be Made Out of Old Broken Stable Fork—Useful in Gathering Particles.

A very handy stable scraper may be made out of an old broken stable fork. Secure a board about five inches wide and about eight inches longer

than the fork is wide. In one edge of the board bore as many holes as there are tines to the fork, running them in about three inches. One edge of the board is beveled. After the coarse manure is thrown out this scraper will be found handy in gathering up the finest particles.

Result of Good Care.

The dairy cow had a good start and foundation in the calf, and it makes no difference if she is good or bad, these qualities are due to some extent to the care and feed she received during her first year or so.

If you have a calf from a good cow and expect to build a good dairy cow from her you can almost surpass your expectations and astonish your neighbors by giving the calf a little extra care and attention before she has her first calf. The prospects of a good dairy cow can also be ruined in the calf.

Dairy Business Spreading.

The dairy business is reaching out into new territory every year. It knows no boundary and is just as well adapted to the north as the south. It is going farther south each season and also farther up into Canada.

CAL CLARK'S CHANCE

By W. CRAWFORD SHERLOCK.

Five feet one was the height of Cal Clark and this was only when he stood upon his good leg. When he rested upon his short, twisted limb, it was with difficulty that he could reach the five-foot mark. In addition to the misfortune of having legs of uneven length, Cal possessed a peculiarity of vision that enabled him to get around during the day, although not permitting the luxury of reading or writing. When the shades of night fell, or when he was subjected to artificial light, the poor fellow was as blind as a bat.

His situation had once been very serious indeed. Unable to secure any work on account of his afflictions and the slender store of money he had inherited from his father having become exhausted, he was weighing deeply the advisability of seeking a home in the almshouse. Just what steps were requisite to secure admission to this institution was a poser to Cal, although he knew full well it must be done. He made his wish known to his only friend, Jim Collins, a hardworking mechanic, but the latter would not listen to such a plan.

"Not much, Cal, my boy," declared the stalwart Jim, glancing kindly at his diminutive friend; "no poorhouse for you while I've got a home to share with you. My wife will be glad to have you and you can do lots of things around home to help us out."

After some hesitation, Cal accepted the kind offer, resolving to do everything he could in return for the home he would have. Mrs. Collins soon grew to be very fond of the little man, who would do anything sooner than eat the bread of dependence.

Cal's chief delight was in the evenings after Jim returned from work. The supper dishes cleared away and the children tucked snugly into bed, the two men would sit with their pipes, Jim reading and Cal listening, to the evening paper.

Thus they lived until an event occurred that came near upsetting the arrangements of the little home. Jim was taken ill; his malady developed into a dangerous fever that prostrated him for weeks. He was one of those easy-going men who took life as it came and it so happened that there had been very little provision made for a rainy day. Matters grew serious, the little stock of money became exhausted and Mrs. Collins was at her wits' end to secure more. She could not work herself; the care of Jim and the children prevented that. How was help to come?

The answer came from the most unexpected source. Cal shrewdly guessed that affairs were in a critical state and at once blamed himself for it. Had it not been for the added expense he had caused the family would have been able to lay aside sufficient to carry them over the period of Jim's illness. He was the cause of it all and upon him rested the responsibility of relieving the situation.

What could he do to get money? Cal scratched his head until the bald spot grew bigger and the wrinkles on his forehead deepened. He would try to secure work, but where could he get it? He sought employment, but without success. Some laughed at him, others jeered him, while others offered him such work as he could not do.

At last he hit upon a plan and one day returned home with a handful of money, mostly pennies, but here and there a stray dime and nickel. This he proudly placed on the table and called Mrs. Collins to count it.

"Why, Cal, where in the world did you get all this money?" she questioned, after finding out there was over a dollar in the pile.

"I got it honestly, ma'am," returned the little man, but he would furnish no information as to the source from which the money came. Mrs. Collins was too glad to get it to worry much about the matter. Each day thereafter Cal returned with a supply of money, sometimes more and sometimes less than on the first day, but never without any.

Slowly Jim grew stronger and at length was able to return to work. Then Cal disappeared. His friend sought for him but for a long time could find no trace of the lame, half-blind man. He seemed to have left the face of the earth. One day Jim heard of a man, answering his friend's description though bearing a different name, who had been seen to the almshouse. Thither Jim went and found Cal Clark registered under the name of Thomas Burns.

"What does this mean, Cal?" demanded Jim, somewhat sternly. "Why did you leave home and come here?"

"I wasn't my fault, Jim," pleaded Cal, holding his friend's hand as if he did not intend to part with it. "They'll tell if I don't, so I will. You see, Jim, when money got scarce at home, I knew it was all my fault. So I started to get some. The only way I could do was to beg for it and this I did. It's strange people will give you money for charity but they won't give a fellow a chance to earn it. That's how I did until the day you went back to work when the police took me up and sent me here. Now, Jim, as I'm here, you'd better let me stay, will you?"

"Not much, Cal," returned Jim, forcing a big lump down his throat and turning his head away. "You'll go back with me."

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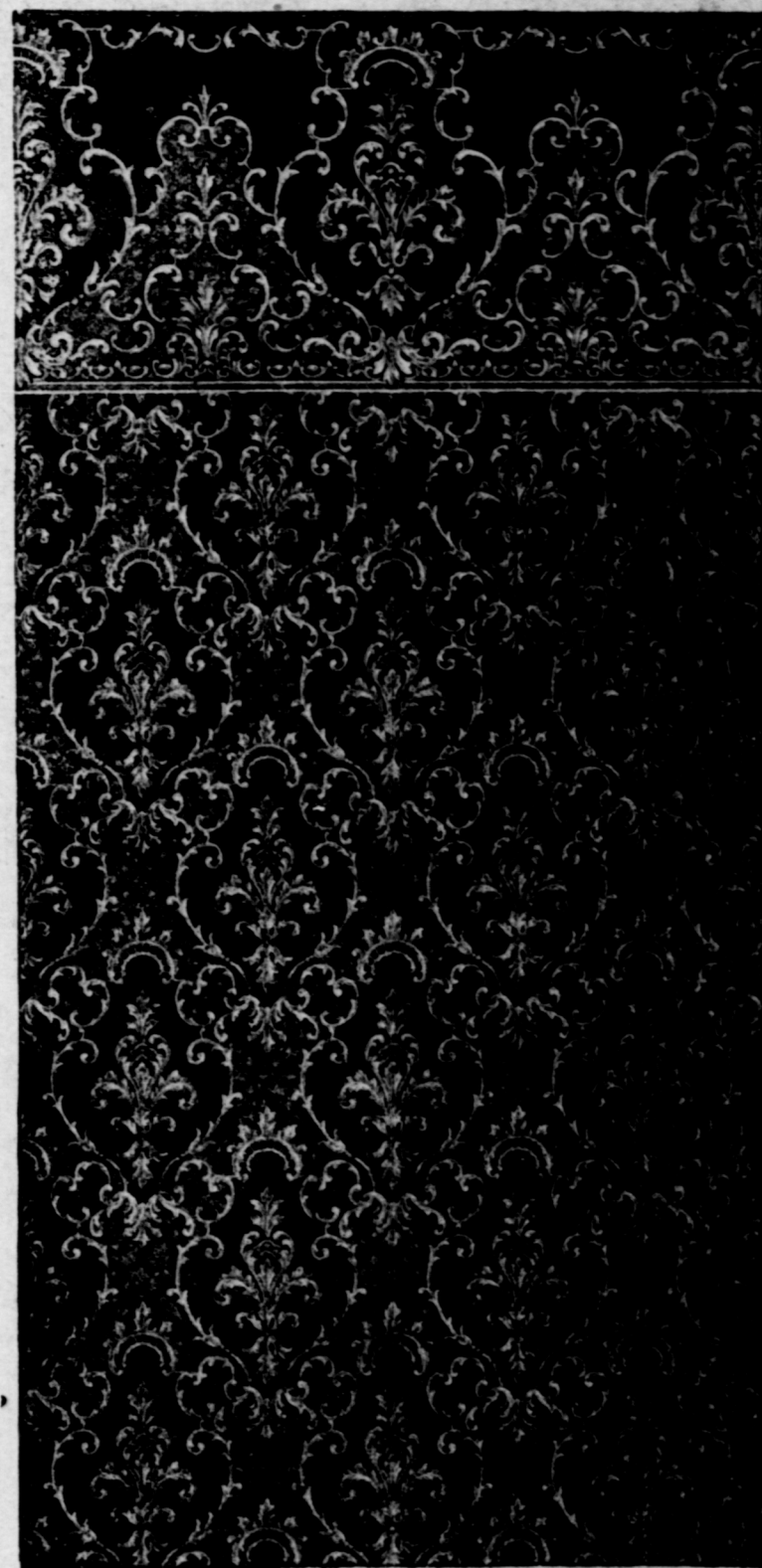
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